

## COAL OPERATORS WON'T BUDGE

MINERS MUST ACCEPT OR REFUSE  
THEIR LAST PROPOSAL.

Mitchell Doesn't Consider Answer at Thursday's Conference Final—He Goes Back to Soft Coal Region To-day—Situation There Waits on the Decision Here.

The anthracite operators' committee of seven took no steps yesterday to frame a formal answer to the latest proposition of the mine workers, but it was learned that it will be an absolute refusal to change their last proposition.

The independent operators will be consulted in framing the reply, but on one thing all are agreed—the operators in their last proposition have given their last word as to what they are prepared to do. It is up to the miners to accept or reject this proposition. The operators will wait until Mitchell chooses to break off all negotiations.

It was said on behalf of the operators yesterday that the independent operators did not authorize giving out for publication their protest against having anything to do with the union and denouncing the organization. It was made public, it was stated, by the express authorization of the men who signed it.

Mitchell said yesterday that he will leave this city for Indianapolis to-day to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers which begins on Tuesday. He would not discuss the prospects of a strike, but seemed to gather some hope from the coming formal reply of the operators to the last proposition of the miners.

The little reply we received I did not consider final," he said. "It was given on the spur of the moment and was not the result of deliberation. We expect, however, that the formal answer will give us more details."

E. B. Sturges, president of the Clarence Coal Mining Company of Scranton, one of the independent operators who called at the Ashland House yesterday and had a conference with Mitchell, Mr. Sturges would not say what the conference was about, but said he believed there would be a strike. One of the national officers of the union said:

"The miners did everything to avert a strike. I am afraid that the miners' committee even went too far and made too many compromise offers. I do not believe the rank and file will be pleased at delaying matters so long. The committee has been doing so it was best serving the interests of the United Mine Workers of America. If a strike takes place it will be the fault of the operators."

John Fahy, one of the district presidents, and some of the officers who were with Mitchell left the city for Shamokin yesterday afternoon. They will be at the convention of the operators in Indianapolis next week.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the coming convention of the mine workers on Tuesday next, when the arbitration offer of John H. Winder, president of the Soft Coal Operators' Association of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will come up for consideration. The anthracite operators believe that Mitchell will try to play the soft coal interests against the hard coal interests. If he is sure that there would be an anthracite strike, which he evidently does not want to believe, it is understood that he will make more stringent demands on the soft coal men, with a good chance of winning.

The price of soft coal advanced a little yesterday and is now \$3.50 a ton, a dollar a ton more than the normal price. The soft coal men, however, are still waiting to see whether the anthracite miners will strike or not. A representative of the Fairmont Coal Company said:

"Every one is holding off to see if there will be an anthracite strike. The soft coal operators are at a loss at present. An anthracite strike, of course, would increase the demand for soft coal."

The retail coal dealers said that more anthracite is being released by the companies, but not enough. A member of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association said that the price of the small steam sizes was increasing. Pea coal advanced from \$4 to \$4.50 a ton. He added:

"If the operators do not give us more of the domestic sizes, domestic coal will go up in price, too. I should not be surprised to see the price of domestic coal go up very soon unless we can get more of it from the operators."

It was said yesterday that the 6,000,000 tons of domestic coal which is held in reserve by the operators does not consist in all cases of domestic coal, but includes steam sizes as well.

Scranton, Pa., April 13.—District President Nichols and Secretary Dempsey came in from New York this afternoon and renewed the headquarters in Scranton, which have been practically closed for weeks. Nichols would not even say there was hope for a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

The first duty of Mr. Nichols will be to quiet the criticism of miners who are incensed because the convention has been put off for another week, during which time they must remain idle. Already many of the workers feel pinched, having missed one day.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has been at work in the Bellevue, Cayuga, Brasher, Diamond, Storms, Hampton and Truena coal fields, and the washeries are running almost to capacity. Nearly 6,000 tons of coal was produced yesterday, independent of the washeries. The Penn Coal Company, at Carbondale, is operating its breaker every other day. The Erie Company is operating the Barnum at Pittston and No. 3 at Dunmore.

An operator said this afternoon that in his opinion a strike is inevitable. He said:

"In view of the position the miners have taken in refusing to arbitrate the question of wages, I can see no other end but a strike. It will be a fight to the finish. It will have to come some time, and the sooner it is over the better. Mitchell has stated time and again that he will continue to ask for an increase and threaten to keep it up. There must be a limit somewhere. That is what the operators are objecting to. They want the thing settled for once and all. They do not want this condition every year or so. The operators will stand pat now."

Monday will see an attempt on the part of the operators to put their idle collieries

## RIOTOUS MINERS ARRESTED.

Court Refuses to Reduce Bail of Weapon Carrying Strikers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 13.—Arrests by the State mounted police to-day followed the attacks upon mine workers at Franklin colliery last night and the presence of these officers among the crowds which gathered near the colliery caused much excitement.

Trooper Newton Kelly was struck by a stone thrown from the crowd and Andrew Gulick was arrested charged with throwing it. Men in the crowd kept shouting "scab protectors" and vile names at the troopers. Frank Sunday and George Maranek were arrested, charged with rioting and disorderly conduct. All three men were held for trial. At the same time a warrant was issued charging trooper No. 44 with assault, it being alleged that he struck one of the men arrested. It has not yet been served. This afternoon Constable John Sunday of Wilkesbarre township served notice of his ability to maintain order upon Sergt. Walsh of the troopers.

Sergt. Walsh paid no attention to the notice.

Seven Italians arrested last week at Moenagga for rioting and carrying concealed weapons were taken before Judge Halsey to-day for a habeas corpus hearing in an effort to have their bail reduced. He refused to reduce it, however, and told the men that people who carry weapons and drive workmen from places where they have chosen to work must be taught to obey the law. All of them were taken back to jail.

TAMAKA, Pa., April 13.—At Bunker Hill last night an attempt was made to assassinate Frank McKern, a non-union man who is working at a striping as foreman. He was sitting at a window of his residence when three shots were fired at him. He hastened upstairs to see, if possible, who the would-be assassins were, but when he appeared at the window half a dozen shots drove him back. McKern says that he received warning three days ago that if he did not remain away from work he would be killed.

At all the Reading collieries preparations are making to accommodate non-union men.

## MINERS OPPOSE ARBITRATION.

Official Organ Denounces Plan Proposed for Bituminous Settlement.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.—In an editorial in the *United Mine Workers' Journal*, the official organ of that organization, great hostility is shown to arbitration with the bituminous mine owners. The proposition to arbitrate was made by John H. Winder, president of the Sunday Creek Coal Company. He asked that the commission be similar to that which arbitrated the Reading difficulties in 1902. The editorial says in part:

"Mr. Winder's proposition was a shrewd piece of strategy, but it was done at the wrong time. At the present time a very large number of coal operators have signed the scale which Mr. Winder wishes to arbitrate, and every day many more in every coal mining section are doing the same."

"Now, would it be doing justice to these men after they had done this to submit the scale to arbitration? The miners have faith in their case and believe they could win if it were submitted to arbitration; that is, to men selected from the parties at issue. But the large bulk of them are now enjoying the fruits, and why should they jeopardize them?"

"Were the men permitted to examine the books of railways and their subsidiary companies doing a coal, coke and manufacturing business the result might not be just exactly what Mr. Winder wishes: he might find that he had taken the 'Trojan horse' within his walls."

It is stated in the press that the anthracite operators desire to recall the commission of 1902 to arbitrate the questions it did not pass upon at that time.

"If the utterances of the district officials of the United Mine Workers, the delegates and the press which spoke for them are any criterion the anthracite miners will never accept Carroll D. Wright as an arbitrator again. Twice when he acted as umpire after the award was made he nearly precipitated a strike by the strained constructions he placed upon the language in it."

## AMENDMENTS TO RATE BILL.

One Proposes a Jury Trial in Cases of Dispute Between Shipper and Carrier.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mr. Morgan of Alabama to-day offered an amendment to the Hepburn bill giving the right of jury trial in a cause at law in the Federal courts in matters of dispute between a carrier and a shipper entailing either party to a trial by jury under the Seventh Amendment of the Constitution. The jury shall be authorized to try the facts as shown upon the record of proceedings had before the Interstate Commerce Commission. An appeal within thirty days to the United States Supreme Court is also given.

Senator Fulton of Oregon proposed an amendment striking out the words "fairly remunerative" as qualifying a rate the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to make in lieu of one adjudged to be unreasonable. The words have been a subject of much debate and many objections have been urged against them. Senator Fulton said the qualifying words "just and reasonable" were sufficiently explicit when applied to a rate.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota to-day accepted the amendment proposed to the pending Railway Rate bill by Senator Simmons or the one proposed by Senator Mallory. The President believes that either of these amendments would go a long way toward preventing delays. The President also talked about the rate bill to-day with Senators Simmons and Overman, both Democrats.

## HURT BY HIS OWN EXPLOSIVE

WURTEMBERGER FRIGHTFULLY INJURED IN HIS LABORATORY.

The Substance Said to Be Twenty Times as Powerful as Dynamite—Laboratory in a Desolate Place Two Miles From East Chester—Clothes Blown Off.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 13.—While experimenting to-night in his laboratory in East Chester, Franz Wurtenberger, a German, the inventor of a new explosive described as twenty times more powerful than dynamite, was, it is feared, fatally injured by an explosion. He was brought to the Mount Vernon Hospital to-night, where a corps of physicians are working over him.

His face and arms are terribly burned and the hair is completely gone from his head. The physicians say that if he survives he will probably lose his sight.

The laboratory, on account of the dangerous experiments conducted there, is located in a desolate place in the salt meadows, two miles from East Chester. The inventor was alone when the explosion occurred, and he walked up and down the room shrieking with pain for fully an hour before medical assistance could be obtained.

J. L. Crieder, division engineer of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway, was the first person to reach the laboratory, and he describes the sufferings of the inventor as being something dreadful to see. He found him rushing about the building calling for help, while burned skin was hanging from his arms. His ears were nearly burned off, while his clothes had been taken off to the waist by the explosion.

Mr. Crieder ran to the nearest telephone and called up Dr. Vandenberg of Mount Vernon. He also got an ambulance and, after considerable delay, the man was taken to the hospital, where Drs. Shipman and Sinnott worked over him to a late hour. He is rational, but is suffering such intense agony that he can give no account of the accident.

Two months ago he gave a demonstration for the benefit of the United States Government and the officials of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad at the railroad's excavations, a short distance from his laboratory, with his new explosive. At that time, it is said, about thirty prominent United States chemists attended the demonstration and decided that it was a success.

It is said that the Government officials wanted Wurtenberger to perfect his invention so that it could be touched off by an electric spark instead of a fuse and that if he could accomplish this the Government would pay him a million dollars for the composition of the explosive. Such is the story told here.

Wurtenberger, it is believed, was working on the electric spark idea when the accident occurred. It has been learned that he has shut himself up almost constantly in his laboratory since the visit of the Government experts, and from what he recently told intimate friends he thought he had discovered a way of setting off the new explosive by means of an electric spark.

It is also said that officials of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad were backing him in his experiments. When seen to-night the officials were very reticent in discussing the explosion. They said the explosion was caused by the inventor accidentally igniting a varnish compound with which he was experimenting by means of an electric spark.

Intimate friends of Wurtenberger said to-night that he had an idea his explosive would revolutionize the warfare of the world.

## CLIMBED TO SEE SMOKE.

Health Cop Gets Evidence From Roof of Flatiron—More Hotel Men Caught.

Policeman Henry Ahles of the Health Squad ascended to the roof of the Flatiron building yesterday afternoon and surveyed the city round about with a telescope. He was looking for dense black smoke. Later he went up to the roof of the St. James building and continued his observations.

As a result he arrested, first, George W. Sweeney, proprietor of the Hotel Victoria. Mr. Sweeney went to the Tenderloin police station with his partner, Henry Tierney of the Marlborough Hotel. When they arrived at the station house in an automobile the health squad cop hadn't shown up.

"I'm pinched; I'm arrested," said Proprietor Sweeney to Sergeant McCarthy. "What for?" asked the sergeant.

"I don't know," said Sweeney, "but I guess it's for smoking black coal."

He was held in \$500 bail for examination to-day. Tierney furnished the bail.

Later, Ahles arrested Gustav Toll of Union Hill, N. J., who is fireman for W. & J. Sloane, Nineteenth street, Broadway, and Peter Testen, engineer in the Knickerbocker building, 25 Fifth avenue. Both men were bailed out, the latter by James J. Rothchild, brother of the owner of the Knickerbocker building.

Charles Schauern, superintendent of a co-operative works at 630 West Fifty-first street, Eugene C. Ludin, a bottler at 520 West Thirty-sixth street, and Edgar C. McCall, superintendent of a flax mill at 318 West Fifty-seventh street, were held in the West Side court in the morning in \$200 bail for trial for alleged smoke nuisances.

## HANNA-HANNA ENGAGEMENT.

Niece and Nephew of the Late Senator From Ohio to Wed.

Miss Claire Hanna, daughter of L. C. Hanna, and Howard M. Hanna, Jr., son of H. M. Hanna, president of the Cleveland Driving Park Association, all of Cleveland, are engaged to be married. The couple are niece and nephew of the late United States Senator Hanna, and first cousins. The Ohio law prohibits their marriage, but as the bridegroom to be says: "You don't suppose for an instant that we would let a prosy old law interfere in an affair of this kind."

Miss Hanna is 24 years old and a tall brunette. Her fiancé is four years older and a member of the Tavern Club of Cleveland. The announcement of the engagement was made Thursday night at a dinner given in this city. The junior Mr. Hanna, his mother, his fiancée and her father are at the Hotel Gotham.

No date for the wedding has been named but it will probably take place next fall.

## BUFFALO OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Scandal Threatens to Disrupt Republican Party in Western New York.

BUFFALO, April 13.—It is reported on what seems to be good authority that the Grand Jury, which has been considering the bribery and graft charges in connection with the county's purchase of an old graveyard for an armory site, found indictments to-day against Fred Greiner, postmaster of Buffalo; Fred O. Murray, the recently appointed Collector of the Port; Robert S. Woodburn, John Stook and Bernard J. Pittas, former Supervisors.

Howard J. Conover, contractor; John W. Neff, former County Auditor, and two other former Supervisors were indicted some time ago by the same Grand Jury. Conover has been convicted and is awaiting sentence. Erie county, it is alleged, was mulcted out of several hundred thousand dollars by the gang.

The Grand Jury will not be able to report the indictments until Monday, because of the sudden and unexpected adjournment of the criminal term of the Supreme Court by Justice Daniel J. Kenefick this afternoon. On Wednesday of next week the accused men will be safe by reason of the statute of limitations, providing the indictments are not reported before that time.

Rumors of the indictment of Greiner and Murray have been in the air for several days. The name of a prominent banker and politician has also been mentioned with those of Murray and Greiner. Murray was recently appointed Collector of the Port by the combined efforts of Edward H. Butler, Greiner and Senator Platt. The scandal will break the Republican party in this at the end of the State.

## MUTINEERS HELD THE WARSHIP.

Threatened to Bombard Lisbon and Forced Officers to Yield to Them.

LONDON, April 13.—The following details have been received of the mutiny on Wednesday on board the Portuguese flag ship Dom Carlos at Lisbon. The discipline aboard the warship had been lax and new officers were recently put in command. The men resented this, and when shore leave was refused they seized a Lieutenant and carried him to the bulwarks, shouting: "Throw him overboard!" Two warrant officers, by threatening to fire on the mutineers, saved the Lieutenant from taking an involuntary bath, but the men insisted that he be put ashore, which was done.

Upon landing he informed Admiral Sousa, who accompanied him back to the ship. The crew, however, refused to let the Lieutenant aboard. They told the Admiral that unless the Government promised to pardon them and give them an entirely new set of officers they would sink the ship. The Admiral promised to comply with their demands if they would surrender.

The men showed him that they had possession of the magazine and that the guns were loaded. They threatened to board any warship that approached them, and also to fire on the city if they were attacked. Admiral Anaral also conferred with the men and promised them justice and freedom from arrest. Eventually the men yielded, and 485 of them went ashore. Their fate has not been reported.

A smaller mutiny has since occurred on the torpedo boat destroyer Tejo. Naval officers say that their prestige is gone, and that it would have been better to have sunk the Dom Carlos than to have capitulated to the mutineers.

## NEW 6-INCH GUN RECORD.

Cruiser Pennsylvania's Gunners Hit the Target 17 Times in 90 Seconds.

The United States cruiser Pennsylvania, which came into port late on Thursday night, established a new record with her 6-inch guns less than a week ago. The second division of the 6-inch battery, under command of Lieut. J. R. Brady, made the new figures—a record of seventeen shots, and every one a hit, in 90 seconds.

The day after this record was made, while the North Atlantic squadron was off Cape Cruz, the Pennsylvania was chosen to bring all the squadron's sick who needed hospital care to this city. It was thought that the noise of target practice was bad for them, so twelve men suffering from typhoid fever were transferred to the cruiser. They were taken yesterday to the marine hospital.

The Pennsylvania left Hampton Roads on January 17 to hunt for the dry dock Dewey, which at that time had not been heard from. She cruised around Culebra and St. Vincent, where the volunteers were running, and then on to Guantanamo for two weeks until April 1, when she sailed for Cape Cruz for target practice. It was not known on the Pennsylvania whether any of the other ships had broken any records with the guns, as there had been only three days of firing when they were ordered north.

## DOWIE OPENS LEGAL BATTLE.

Files Paper in Court Revoking Power of Attorney Given to Voliva.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The first formal step by John Alexander Dowie to regain his power in Zion was taken yesterday afternoon when he filed in the Recorder's office a Waukegan instrument by which Dowie seeks to revoke formally the power of attorney which he gave to Voliva a few months ago.

It is believed this paper will be followed by injunction proceedings. Discussing the revocation of the power of attorney, Overseer Voliva said late this afternoon:

"It's all right. I expected it before. Whatever we have done has been done in the interests of creditors and investors in Zion. We have had the best advice possible from a legal point of view, and we have the further satisfaction of knowing that we have acted in a Christian spirit. Deacon Granger holds the property now. Zion demanded it."

A battle to the bitter end between Voliva and Dowie for the control of the Zion properties was predicted this afternoon by Overseer Mason of New York, who is in Zion City attending the conferences of the newly formed administrative council.

Mrs. Dowie presided at the usual Friday meeting of women members of the church and made pathetic reference to the feeble state of her husband's health and what she described as the pitiful derangement of his mind.

## FOR SUPT. HENDRICKS'S PLACE

LAWYER FLEMING CANDIDATE OF INSURANCE REFORMERS.

He Helped Hughes Greatly in the Armstrong Investigation, Especially in Uncovering "Yellow Dog" Payments—Urged as Man to Enforce New Laws.

Matthew C. Fleming of the law firm of Dexter, Osborn & Fleming, 71 Broadway, is the insurance reformers' candidate for State Superintendent to succeed Francis Hendricks. Mr. Fleming is endorsed by Charles E. Hughes, Senator Armstrong, Senator Tully and other members of the State investigating committee.

Gov. Higgins, it is understood, is disposed to consider most seriously any name which Mr. Hughes, Senator Armstrong and others actively concerned in bringing about the insurance reforms may suggest, and it is practically certain that Mr. Fleming can have the place if he will take it.

Up to this time Mr. Fleming has not encouraged his friends in the belief that he would accept. He feels, it is said, that acceptance of the position at this time, in the event of its being offered, would involve too great a financial sacrifice on his part. The salary is \$7,500 a year. Gov. Higgins has himself said that he wanted a man for the place who would practically be independent of the salary.

Mr. Fleming is about 42 years old. He served as Mr. Hughes's assistant both in the Armstrong committee investigation and in the gas inquiry. Mr. Fleming was one of the men who worked behind the scenes in the Armstrong investigation. His efforts didn't come before the public eye, but every member of the committee and the other lawyers engaged in the inquiry at the end expressed their keen appreciation of what he had done.

It was Mr. Fleming who "spotted" the most of the yellow dog payments in the Mutual and the New York Life and who dug out the great mass of evidence which was used so skillfully by Mr. Hughes in his examination of the witnesses on that subject.

Mr. Fleming is engaged now as advisory counsel to District Attorney Jerome in the criminal end of the insurance scandal. Mr. Fleming will, it is understood, be retained by the District Attorney only in special cases. He will not be sworn in as a regular Assistant District Attorney.

It was said yesterday that both Mr. Hughes and Senator Armstrong are urging Mr. Fleming to consent to become a candidate. The members of the Armstrong committee are particularly desirous of having a man in the office who will carry out the new insurance laws to the letter.

They appreciate that the test of the next year or two is going to be crucial. They fear that the companies may not be overzealous to make a success of the reforms and, with a superintendent who wasn't disposed to drive them, the chances of failure would be great. Failure would, of course, afford an opportunity for amendment and a return to the "good old days."

Mr. Fleming, besides possessing all the ordinary qualifications, has a personal interest in the reforms which, in the opinion of Armstrong committee members, would make him a most desirable candidate. Mr. Hughes had a conference with Gov. Higgins in this city about a week ago, and it is understood that the question of Mr. Fleming's possible candidacy was discussed. Supt. Hendricks's term expired in February, but he has held over, pending the passage of the new insurance bill.

Mr. Fleming is a graduate of Princeton. Before entering the firm of Dexter, Osborn & Fleming he was in the Corporation Counsel's office.

## ELEVATED TRAINS CRASH.

Come Together on Converging Tracks at the Brooklyn Bridge Terminal.

Two elevated railroad trains were in collision at the Sands street terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge at 7:15 o'clock last evening. Two passengers were so badly injured that they needed the attention of an ambulance surgeon. A number received slight cuts and bruises, but declined medical attention. Traffic on the Lexington avenue and the Ridgewood divisions of the Brooklyn Union elevated road was tied up for three hours.

A Lexington avenue train containing five cars in charge of Motorman James Colton of 82 Drew avenue, Union Course, drew into the Brooklyn terminal at 7:15 o'clock. It took the north siding at the Brooklyn platform and discharged some of its passengers. Following closely behind was a Ridgewood train of four cars in charge of Motorman Charles Doppelt of 44 Clay street. This train drew in on the south siding to discharge passengers.

Both trains started at the same time and continued until they had left the bridge terminal proper, each making for the single track to the north and south. Why one motorman, or both, did not come to a full stop is not known, as none of the railroad officials would discuss the matter last night. The motor car of the Ridgewood train crashed into the side of the motor car of the Lexington avenue train at the point where the two tracks come together. The trains were not going very fast and this prevented a worse disaster than occurred.

The motor car of each train contained about forty passengers. When the crash came windows were broken, the lights went out, the passengers became panic stricken and many of them were thrown from their seats to the floor, where some of them had their hands and faces cut by the broken glass. The front part of each motor car was forced off the front trucks and swung around so that each projected over the edge of the tracks at least two feet. The towerman had seen the accident and immediately communicated to the power house and the electricity was shut off from the third rail.

The passengers were assisted to the platform and then they walked back to the terminal. Ambulance Surgeon Moore of the Brooklyn Hospital attended William R. Converse, 46 years old, of 351 Gates avenue, who received contused wounds on the back and pelvis and suffered from shock, and Frank Arnold, 23 years old, of 983 Jamaica avenue, who received cuts on the face and hands and contusions on the body.

Both men refused to go to the hospital and they were then taken home by employees of the railroad company.

It was said last night that one of the motormen was alone to blame for not watching the signals. But it was impossible to get any of the railroad officials to say which one was in the wrong.

## MRS. ASTOR BREAKS DOWN.

Succumbs to Nervous Strain at the Funeral of Her Father.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Overcome with grief over the death of her father, Edward Shippen Willing, Mrs. John Jacob Astor collapsed completely at the funeral services to-day and was ordered to her bed by the family physician.

The hurried trip from Aiken to Philadelphia, arriving too late to see her father alive, and the strain of subsequent events proved too great for Mrs. Astor and she broke down by the side of the coffin just before the funeral started for the cemetery.

## KING AIDS INJURED MAN.

Drunk Peasant Thrown From Cart After Colliding With Edward VII.'s Car.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

CORFU, April 13.—While King Edward and Queen Alexandra were driving in the streets here to-day their carriage was run into by a cart occupied by drunken peasants. One of the latter was thrown from the cart, which passed over him, breaking one of his legs.

The King and Queen alighted and aided him. The peasant, on learning the King's identity, crawled toward him and tried to kiss his feet. His Majesty moved away to avoid him, whereupon the peasant tried to reach the Queen. It was necessary to hold him to prevent him from kissing her feet.

The King summoned a doctor from the British flagship in the harbor to attend the injured man.

## 30 INCHES OF SNOW IN DAKOTA.

Trains Stalled in Drifts—Heavy Cold Rain in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—A special to the Dispatch from Bowdle, S. D., says thirty inches of snow has fallen since noon and trains are stalled in snow drifts.

A special from Aberdeen, S. D., says snow began falling this afternoon and all trains are delayed.

In St. Paul rain has fallen all day and to-night, with temperature falling.

## KAISER THANKS AUSTRIA.

Sends Decoration to Count Welsersheim for His Support at Algiers.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

VIENNA, April 13.—Emperor William has telegraphed to Count Welsersheim, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announcing that he has sent to Count Welsersheim, one of the Austrian delegates to the Moroccan conference, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle in recognition of his successful endeavors at Algiers. The Emperor adds:

"I feel compelled to thank you sincerely from my heart for your unwavering support of my representatives. It was a splendid deed of a loyal ally. You have shown yourself a brilliant second upon the duelling floor, and you may be sure of my rendering a like service on a like occasion."

The telegram has caused a considerable flutter in political and diplomatic circles, where it is interpreted as intended to distinguish the Austrian attitude from that of Italy at Algiers, the latter country being no longer regarded as a loyal ally of Germany.

However far fetched it may seem, it is a fact that there is resentment at the Kaiser's mention of Austrian statesmen as merely seconds in a German duel. Some newspapers comment bitterly on the message, regarding it as more indiscreet than any of the Kaiser's notorious telegraphic profusions.

## GREENE AND GAYNOR APPEAL.

Sentenced to Four Years in the Penitentiary and to Pay \$575,740 Fines.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 13.—Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were sentenced by Judge Spear in the United States Court to-day to serve four years in the Atlanta penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$575,740 each, that being the amount which each was convicted of embezzling.

The case will be appealed. Counsel for the defence are preparing exceptions. The law prescribes that persons upon whom terms of service and fines have been imposed shall serve the time prescribed and until the fine is paid, unless they make affidavits that they are not possessed of more than \$20, besides their homestead right, which is \$1,000. In the event such affidavit is made they shall then not be required to serve more than thirty days in jail for the fine.

The court upon application of counsel has extended for ten days the